This enables us to add this interesting genus to the fauna of the United States. At a more convenient season I hope to describe and figure the soft parts and dentition, but at present can only notify the conchological world of its discovery and identification.

A NEW AMERICAN BULIMULUS.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Some weeks since Mr. Averell, Business Manager of the NAUTILUS, placed in my hands examples of a Bulimulus differing notably from all other American species, and which, in his opinion, was new. Upon writing to Mr. G. H. Ragsdale, of Gainesville, Texas, from whom the first specimens were obtained, I received six more in addition to Mr. Averell's. I propose for the new form the name Bulimulus Ragsdale. It is about the size and form of B. schiedeanus mooreanus W. G. B., but rather more slender and elevated. The surface is not smooth, as in other American Bulimuli, but strongly ribbed-striate longitudinally. The apex is blunt; outer lip thickened within; columella reflexed over the narrow but open umbilicus. The aperture is less than half the entire height of shell. Whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Alt. 22, diam. 10 mill.: alt. of aperture 101, diam. 7 mill.

Color, brownish corneous, somewhat translucent, the riblets opaque white.

Mr. W. G. Binney writes as follows of the specimens submitted to him:

"There is in my mind no doubt of their deserving a specific name—unless, indeed, you are in possession of examples showing a gradual change from the usual sculpturing to these ribs. It is not often one gets so interesting a form to describe! Is it not nearer to dealbatus than Schiedeanus?"

No specimens showing a transition to B. dealbatus or schiedeanus were found; nor have I ever seen any, although I have collected thousands of Bulimuli in Texas and examined many hundreds more collected by Singley, Sampson and others, from Kansas and Arkansas to the Rio Grande. Mr. Ragsdale writes me the circumstances of its finding as follows:

"I send by this mail more of the Bulimulus you ask about; they are all dead shells. I could find no living ones; and have found these only in Cook and Montague Counties, Texas, at the top of the Red River Bluff, associated with the small shell (Helicina orbiculata) inclosed. The large Helix inclosed (H. roemeri) was at the foot of Bluff in the Red River Bottom. The Bulimulus was discovered by myself one mile north of St. Jo, Texas, in 1888, and again at the lower end of Warren's Bend, 25 miles N. W. of Gainesville, Texas, December 28, 1889."

An illustration will be given later.

ON SOME NORTHERN PUPIDÆ, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

BY DR. V. STERKI.

Pupa pentodon, Say.

Not very much is to be added to the foregoing. It may be said, that this species is not so generally found with such a pure glassy shell, as curvidens when fresh and living, but more or less opaque or spermaceti white. It is decidedly variable in size and also in shape, being shorter, and more tumid or conical, in decidedly wet localities. I have a specimen from Helena, Mont. (Mr. Elliott), and several from Ottawa, Ont. and Winnipeg, Manitoba (sent by Mr. Geo. W. Taylor). Those from the latter locality are long and slender with a very strong callus inside of the parietal wall, in which the lamellae are in appearance nearly buried.

Pupa Pilsbryana n. sp.

Among a few examples of the smaller form of "Pupa hordacea Gabb" now described by Mr. Pilsbry as hordeacella from Arizona, in Mr. W. G. Mazyek's collection, there was one specimen of an evidently new species, well formed and mature, and fresh although dead. Possibly there are more such in lots of the species mentioned above and sent out by Gabb. A few days ago among Pupidæ from Albuquerque I found 4 examples, although somewhat different, evidently being of the same species, which consequently is confirmed. Known from the region of the Rio Grande del Norte, and that of the Colorado River, and being doubtless distinct from all the species described, it is to be brought to general knowledge under a new name,